

CAROLINA CENTINEL.

VOLUME III.]

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1820.

[NUMBER 124.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

PASTEUR & WATSON,

At \$3 per annum—half in advance.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Evening Post.

We have received by the Ship *Martha*, Captain SKETCHLY from Liverpool, which he left on the 15th June, London papers to the 13th and Liverpool to the 15th inclusive. We shall not trouble our readers with a summary or an abridgement of their contents, presuming they will prefer to see for themselves. It appears that interesting events have taken place in both England and France and threaten the repose of both. In England the opposition have assumed a bold stand on the side of the Queen against the King, her husband; they probably advised her in all her movements, as well in the great step she has taken in coming to London, as in all minor actions. In advocating her cause they have probably taken the popular side, and such appears to be the fact from the enthusiastic plaudits she seems every where to have been received with. Whether the Queen is guilty or not, we possess no means of judging; it would be presumption, therefore, to hazard a surmise; at any rate, she must and will be presumed innocent, till her guilt is made to appear. The English people will, in the first instance be moved by that generous compassion for a woman that they believed injured, though accused, which, it has been observed, is too apt to steal over the spirits and impose upon the judgment of an honest man. We wait for further disclosures.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Brougham rose, with a paper in his hand, and said—"I have been commanded by the Queen to communicate the following message to the house," He then read to the following effect:

"The Queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England, in consequence of the measures pursued against her honour and peace for some time by secret agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the conduct of the Government at home. In adopting this course, her Majesty has had no other purpose whatsoever but the defence of her character, and the maintenance of those just rights which have devolved upon her by the death of that revered monarch, in whose high honor and unshaken affection she had always found her surest support. Upon her arrival, the Queen is surprised to find that a message has been sent down to Parliament, requiring its attention, to written documents; and she learns with still greater astonishment that there is an intention of proposing that these should be referred to a select committee. It is this day, 14 years, since the first charges were brought forward against her Majesty. Then, and upon every occasion, during that long period, she has shown the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest enquiry into her conduct. She now also desires an open investigation in which she may see both the charges and the witnesses against her—a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of the realm. In the face of the sovereign, the parliament and the country, she solemnly protests against the formation of a secret tribunal to examine documents, privately prepared by her adversaries, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice.—She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the house of commons for defeating the only attempt she has any reason to fear. The Queen cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she had been treated in a manner too well calculated to prejudice her case. The omission of her name in the liturgy, the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches of the royal family, the refusal even of an answer to her application for a place of residence in the royal mansions, and the studied slight, both of English ministers abroad, and of the agents of all foreign powers, over whom the English government had any influence—must be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her, and could only have been justified by trial and conviction."

On the 6th the following message was received in both houses of parliament:

"GEORGE R.
"The King thinks it necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the Queen to communicate to the House of Lords certain papers respecting the conduct of

her majesty since her departure from this Kingdom, which he recommends to the immediate and serious consideration of the house.

"The King has felt the most anxious desire to avert the necessity of any disclosures and discussions which must be as painful to his people, as they can be to himself; but the step now taken by the Queen, leaves him no alternative.

"The King has the fullest confidence that, in consequence of this communication, the House of Lords will adopt the course of proceedings which the justice of the case and the honour and dignity of his Majesty's crown may require."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 12.

Lord Castlereagh rose at 5 o'clock, and moved, that the order of the day, for the appointment of a secret committee to examine the papers attached to his Majesty's gracious message, be read, for the purpose of further postponing it to Friday next. His lordship felt assured, that the house would concur in his feeling, that it would be unbecoming in him to say a single word respecting any thing which had passed elsewhere on the subject. He begged and entreated the house to keep in their consideration, that the postponement left things still in the same position. He was induced to name Friday, as the most convenient day, Thursday being fixed upon for a court ceremonial, which usually precluded their entering upon business, and he would rather wish to appoint the term of adjournment a day later than earlier, which course would doubtless be the most satisfactory to the house. (Hear, hear.)

Sir M. W. Ridley did not rise to disturb the unanimity with which the house met the noble lord's motion, nor to seek to elicit one word more relative to so sensitive a question. He could not, however, neglect to express his hope, that not only in that house, but out of it, every disposition would be evinced to support the views of those who were anxiously aiming to settle the affair by private negotiation. He earnestly hoped that no further publicity would be given to documents or statements, whether authentic or garbled, whilst these negotiations were pending.—General cries of hear, hear, hear.—Much mischief certainly originated in such indiscreet publicity, which could have no beneficial effect, and was calculated to irritate and prejudice the public mind.

Mr. Brougham rose to concur in the motion of the noble lord, and more especially to express the very great satisfaction he derived from the earnest intimation of his hon. friend, (Sir M. W. Ridley.) He could assure the house, that the illustrious individual concerned, and her official advisers, were earnestly desirous of the most scrupulous concealment.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—Indeed he (Mr Brougham) had seen nothing published which was analogous to truth; if any thing real had transpired, it must be attributed to indiscreet interference, and a most indelicate breach of confidence. The Queen, he must state, was not appropriately accommodated; and her position was perhaps favorable to officious intrusions, which defeated the wishes of those concerned, that nothing should go abroad on the subject.

Lord Castlereagh felt that he could not enter upon the subject of accommodation, introduced by the hon. and learned member, without breaking that reserve which it was acknowledged was most becoming to observe.

Mr. Brougham did not mean anything invidious, by alluding to her majesty's present accommodation. He was aware that money to an unlimited amount had been offered to her, to enable her to provide herself a more appropriate residence; but he mentioned it because it was felt that her position was favourable to the propagation of reports which it was impossible to controul.—(Hear, hear.)

The motion was then agreed to by acclamation.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 12.

THE QUEEN.

The Earl of Liverpool reminded their Lordships of the order which had been made on Thursday last, that the secret committee should not meet until to-morrow. He had made the motion for that order, not on any specific ground which could induce him to think it necessary, but upon hopes which appeared to be entertained by their lordships. Since that period communications and explanations had taken place. He was not prepared to say what might be the result of these communications and explanations, but the state of the business was certainly such as to make a further adjournment of the meeting of the committee desirable. He, therefore, intended to propose that the

day of meeting should be fixed on Saturday next. Before he sat down he thought it necessary to observe, that a fabricated account of the correspondence on this subject had appeared, in which the documents were most scandalously falsified, and converted into libels. It was an aggravation of this conduct that it must have been done by some persons, who had seen the originals, and who therefore could not be ignorant of the fabrication. It was, however, but justice to say, that no blame could be imputed to her Majesty's legal advisers. They had very honorably and voluntarily communicated to his Majesty's ministers that they were no parties to the publication, and that no body could regret it more than they did. He concluded by moving that the meeting of the secret committee be postponed to Saturday next.—Ordered.

From a Liverpool paper, June 14.

From some proceedings in Parliament, hopes were raised that the difference between the King and Queen would be amicably adjusted. Her Majesty had addressed a letter to Lord Liverpool, that she was ready to receive any proposition consistent with her honor which his lordship might be disposed to make on behalf of the government.

In consequence, a motion of Lord Castlereagh on the subject had been adjourned, to give ministers time to deliberate. The result of the observations was the following note from Lord Liverpool.

Five House, Whitehall.

"Lord Liverpool informs her Majesty that the only proposition he had to make was the one submitted to Mr. Brougham, in April last; but that Lord Liverpool assures her Majesty, that the King's servants will think it their duty, notwithstanding all that has passed, to receive for consideration any suggestions which her majesty may have to offer upon the propositions.

The Queen replied as follows: "That she demanded all the rights belonging to the Queen of England. That before she was in possession of all her dignities, she could not listen to any other proposal. That when she was restored to them, she would be ready to listen to any proposals from his Majesty's ministers.

Cabinet councils had been assembled subsequently to the above correspondence at the Earl of Liverpool's house. They were in session on the 12th of June, to a late hour at night, and met a gain next day. The result not known.

Dover, Monday, 2 o'clock, P. M.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

Before I proceed to the narrative of this important event, I wish to correct two or three trifling inaccuracies in my former statement, dated Calais. It seems that when Mr. Brougham & Lord Hutchinson first arrived at St. Omer's on Saturday evening, Mr. Brougham was first introduced to her Majesty, who was taking coffee; after a few complimentary observations on both sides, Mr. Brougham announced to the Queen that Lord Hutchinson, who had formerly been a warm friend to her Majesty, and who was now a confidential friend of the King, had come, in the spirit of sincere friendship to both, to make some proposals in his Majesty's name. The Queen desired to see Lord Hutchinson, forthwith: his Lordship was accordingly introduced, and took coffee with her Majesty, who conversed on topics, till his Lordship rose to go away, when her Majesty said that as she understood he had some proposals to make to her from the King, she should wish to see them in writing, and without delay. In consequence of this request, Lord Hutchinson wrote the following letter to Mr. Brougham, as the official adviser of her Majesty:

"SIR—In obedience to the commands of the Queen, I have to inform you, I am not in possession of any proposition or propositions detailed in a specific form of words which I could lay before her Majesty; but I can detail to you for her information, the substance of many conversations held with Lord Liverpool. His Majesty's Ministers propose that 50,000l. per ann. should be settled on the Queen for life, subject to such conditions as the King may impose. I have also reason to know that the conditions likely to be imposed by his Majesty are, that the Queen is not to assume the style and title of the Queen of England, or any title attached to the royal family of England. A condition is also to be attached to this grant, that she is not to reside in any part of the United Kingdom, or even to visit England. The consequence of such a visit will be an immediate message to parliament, and an entire end to all compromise and negotiation. I believe that there is no other condition; I

am sure, none of any importance. I think it right to send to you an extract of a letter from Lord Liverpool to me; his words are—"It is material that her Majesty should know confidentially, that if she shall be so ill advised as to come over to this country there must be an end to all negotiation and compromise. The decision, I may say, is taken to proceed against her as soon as she sets her foot on the British shore." I cannot conclude this letter without my humble, though serious and sincere supplication, that her Majesty will take these propositions into her most calm consideration and not act with an hurry or precipitation on so important a subject. I hope that my advice will not be misinterpreted; I can have no possible interest which would induce me to give fallacious counsel to the Queen. But let the event be what it may, I shall console myself with the reflection, that I have performed a painful duty imposed on me, to the best of my judgment and conscience, and a case in the decision of which the King the Queen the Government and the people of England are materially interested. Having done so, I fear neither obloquy nor misrepresentation. I certainly should not have wished to have brought matters to so precipitate conclusion, but it is her Majesty's decision, and not mine. I am conscious that I have performed my duty towards her with every possible degree of feeling and delicacy. I have been obliged to make use of your brother's name and hand, as I write with pain and difficulty, and the Queen has refused to give any, even the shortest, delay.

"I have the honor to be, sir, with great regard, your most obedient humble servant.

"HUTCHINSON."

"Mr. Brougham accordingly presented the letter; the moment her Majesty read it, she expressed the utmost indignation, and appealed to Mr. Brougham for his opinion. That gentleman remarked, that certainly that those were not conditions which he should advise her Majesty to accept.—Her majesty best knew what was befitting her real situation. The Queen promptly replied—"My determination is soon formed; I shall set out instantly for England—it is in London, and London alone, that I shall consent to consider any proposals of the King of England." Her Majesty then requested alderman Wood, whose kind assistance she had so frequently experienced, to order horses to be immediately put to the carriages and to despatch a courier to prepare horses on the road between St. Omer's and Calais. She was particularly anxious on this last point, having evidently a very strong apprehension that the French government might endeavour to intercept, or at least retard, her passage to the coast, by refusing horses. This apprehension will account for her majesty's haste to leave St. Omer's, & put herself on board an English packet.

At half past 5 she left St. Omer's, in company with Lady Anne Hamilton; her female attendants followed in another carriage, and a third carriage conveyed Aldermen Wood, his son and young Austin. Mr. Brougham did not make his appearance even to hand her Majesty to her coach; she dispensed with his attendance. Lord Hutchinson likewise refrained from showing himself, and thus the professional friend of the Queen, and the confidential friend of the King, were left behind to mingle reflections on the event which had just taken place. It may be proper to mention, that her Majesty was, on walking down the steps of the hotel at St. Omer's, warmly attended by a great number of ladies of the first respectability, both French and English. A Greek lady, the wife of Mr. Copeland, an English Banker about to settle at Paris, was introduced to her Majesty, who paid her some compliments on her interesting appearance; the lady answered in Italian, and wished her a pleasant voyage, and a speedy victory over her enemies.

"In the mean time, certain intelligence had been received at Dover of her Majesty's approach, & some confusion seemed to exist among the military authorities as to the mode of receiving her majesty. At last Col. Monroe, who is the commandant of the garrison, determined to receive her Majesty with a royal salute; he observed, (as we are informed) that as no special instructions had been sent to him, he conceived that he should best discharge his duty by obeying the general rule, which was to fire a general salute whenever a royal person landed at Dover. This sensible decision gave great satisfaction to the people of Dover, who were flocking in vast numbers and all dressed as if for a fete, in order to view the disembarkation of the Queen. The packet at about a quarter before one came close into the roads, but on account of

the tide could not enter the harbour.—Her Majesty, with her usual promptitude, as soon as she understood that it would be five o'clock before the vessel could get into the pier, determined to go ashore in an open boat though the swell of the water was so considerable as to make it difficult to descend the ship's side. At length, however her Majesty and suite was safely placed in the boat, which rapidly approached the shore amidst the most enthusiastic cheerings, from the countless multitude on the beach, the heights, and all the avenues leading to the principal hotel.

"At one o'clock her Majesty set her foot on British ground:—the royal salute began to fire.—For a few moments her countenance and manner bespoke considerable agitation; she was visibly affected by the cordial symptoms of regard which welcomed her home; but she soon recovered herself and with a firm step, a composed manner, and with a smiling but steady countenance walking slowly among the crowded ranks of the principal inhabitants. Well dressed females, young and old, saluted her with exclamations of "God bless her: she has a noble spirit: she must be innocent." She appeared in good health, her blue eyes shining with peculiar lustre, but her cheeks had the appearance of a long intimacy with care and anxiety. She is not so much *en bonpoint* as formerly, and her manner and figure seemed perfectly befitting her exalted station. She was dressed with great elegance. As she moved along the crowd gathered so fast around her, that she was compelled to take refuge in the York Hotel. Mr. Wright, of the Ship Hotel, seeing that it would be impossible for her Majesty, to reach his house on foot, immediately despatched an elegant open carriage to the York. The populace removed the horses and drew it themselves. A band of music preceded her Majesty, and two large flags, bearing the inscription of "God save Queen Caroline," were carried by some of the principal tradesmen. A guard of honor was placed at the door of the hotel, but the people did not seem to relish their appearance: the Queen observing to Alderman Wood that their presence appeared rather to produce an unpleasant and angry feeling, the worthy Alderman suggested the propriety of their going away. Her Majesty observed that although she appreciated as it deserved the attentions of the commandant, yet that she wanted no guard of soldiers, her firm reliance was on the just principles and cordial attachment of her people. Her Majesty then went to the principal window of the hotel, and bowed several times with great grace and sweetness of manner to the happy assemblage. She then retired, and first taking a slight refreshment, lay down to rest, after the harassing fatigues of body and mind which she has undergone.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN IN LONDON.

In our last we mentioned the arrival of her Majesty in Dover, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning; at 6 o'clock, a deputation of the inhabitants waited upon her, and presented a congratulatory address on her arrival, to which she replied in appropriate terms. The deputation had the honor of kissing her Majesty's hand, and several ladies were afterwards permitted to enter and were kindly received. The Queen ascended her carriage at half past 6, and was drawn by the populace quite out of town, amidst the loud and reiterated cheerings of an immense concourse. The horses were then put in, and the cavalcade proceeded towards Canterbury.

When her Majesty reached Canterbury, it was nearly dark; the horses were however taken from the carriage and the Queen was drawn through the main st. Her Majesty alighted at the Fountain Inn, where the Mayor and Corporation waited with the congratulatory address, which was immediately presented in due form. She was received by the Commanding Officers of the troops stationed in Canterbury, with the customary honours, in consequence of direct orders from Government. Her Majesty retired to rest, and after taking an early breakfast yesterday morning, preparation was made for her immediate departure. The people would not permit the horses to be put in the carriage, but insisted to draw her Majesty completely through the town. Every window was thronged with spectators, and though the morning was very unfavourable, the streets were crowded with well-dressed people. The scene was very imposing, and her Majesty appeared greatly affected.—Through every village on the route towards London, the same enthusiasm prevailed.